

Cmc 30



picnic 30

# Notes for Geography Books

P24MC30

PROMPTO

Having got to Boston - went  
over part of Broadway - down  
and回 Admetus - have chiefly  
low, flat - on N. - Colonia &  
Brooklyn Artig Park adapt  
by Eng, Upper S. End -  
dangerous & noisy from rail  
etc, says on N. Coast too -  
in for com - ~~but~~ On  
W. Coast New-Jord Henry  
roasted etc. of the &  
Rockville - Brooklyn  
as far as reached by the  
of New Eng - On S.  
Mass. like London in  
respect.

Conjurations 1. broad belt  
between Connecticut River  
V. & river to N. of Albany - wide  
flat - party to double the N.  
mobilizing because - for a time  
2. Inland bounded S. & E. by  
a hundred to fifteen  
square miles  
3. Part of 3. bounded on N.  
part of S. with the place  
of Albany  
4. Long, narrow - from N. to  
a mile & half, country below  
5. Part of 4. bounded on N. -

*✓ Bass*

P. Melga Lopalgas. Europa.  
p60mc30  
Gata. Coast has no good harbor.  
S. Coast - has no good harbor.  
Barcelona - inc; to large ships  
in acc of bar. - P. Palos. S. Marsh.  
& Creek. Length of C. line  
1900 m. Naval eng; -  
Lopalgas - Wilson 1805.  
S. Vincent - rodly. 1780. Mapie  
1836. Finis de la - Anderson 1747.

Our Range - has little elev.  
Near base of plateau - hence  
very irregular at on two sides  
in reg. of on this - Amt of  
plateau & terrace formations.  
Our like of. And. Europa.  
It descends to coast by series  
of steps -

Pyrenees - not a continuous  
line - cent. & W. side common line  
Eastern another - <sup>concent.</sup> Com. with Maladeta  
mt. in Pic de Juthon 11,000 ft.  
with 3 others. Ht over 16,000 ft.

Very highest in center - more  
irregular on S. than N. side - poor  
Cst. roads at each extremity & very  
passes so numerous. Non called

Pyrene - Range of peaks

Sierra Nevada - has 7  
peaks above 10,000 ft.

Cs. - Melada - 19. 850  
p70mc30  
Sep. from Sistaco de Velasco -  
placers - snow line - 9,000.  
Southern spurs abound with  
romantic scenery. descend by  
steps to Med.  
Sierra Morena - descends  
steeply on Guadalupe side  
a wild & elevated region.  
with numerous valleys.  
Whole of great central range  
wh. delimits the plateaus. well  
& rugged. - sierra & tablas  
remarkable for number of sps.  
in its summit called jaz. -  
tributary rivers of ocean  
generally shallow.

Geog.  
Cord. - no bridge.  
To the S. - 1. 1000 ft.  
com. with plateau. 10,000 ft.  
2. 1000 ft. - 1. 1000 ft.  
3. 1000 ft. - 1. 1000 ft.  
4. 1000 ft. - 1. 1000 ft.  
5. 1000 ft. - 1. 1000 ft.  
6. 1000 ft. - 1. 1000 ft.  
7. 1000 ft. - 1. 1000 ft.  
8. 1000 ft. - 1. 1000 ft.  
9. 1000 ft. - 1. 1000 ft.  
10. 1000 ft. - 1. 1000 ft.  
11. 1000 ft. - 1. 1000 ft.  
12. 1000 ft. - 1. 1000 ft.

per cent

Turkey

1. Position. resting on Blk Sea & Arch.  
controlling str. between these 2 seas.  
makes it crit. to comp. countries  
of W. Europe. - First-rate power  
holding Const. w/ Black Sea & Danube  
have much power over Levant. & rule  
over control of N. route thro' Egypt.  
Hence encroachment (Russia) jealousy -  
by great states whose int. it is to  
preserve neutrality of D. S. - Develop  
milit. of Turk emp. maltes of 34. int.  
"Russia?"

Coast line sea ward on Arch. Blks. Adr  
& Ionian seas. good harbors off each  
Coast of Arch irregular fort port -  
at Volo. - Saloniki good harbor.  
Gallipoli. on of best harbors in Dard.  
Golden Horn at - ent of Bosp. 3 years  
& capacious harbor to Comst.  
Co. of Blks. see between Cosporous & <sup>Same</sup> ~~Same~~  
waterately reg. Varna. chief port.  
Adri co. open & reg. with bays that  
furnish good harbors.  
U.S. has met on board of fr. & of the  
with most. fort harbors.

P100m30

Carpathian basin -  
Dniester - river - by way of  
Jan - obi, m. 2 by way of  
m. of highlands - the great  
part of Dniester or m. of Dniester  
& Prut - east - c. - R.  
Wallachian plain - fertility &  
well watered. W. side - open  
and wooded. Hungarian plain -  
New York, but only S. of basin -  
m. 27 through  
Balkan Pen. broken up by  
numerous tops, m. in narrow -  
in the W. Dniester always cuts in  
valley from watershed between  
valley of Dniester & W. - probably  
beginning of 1930. term in chain of  
Balkans - south slopes T. & W.  
S. of New, Wallachian of highlands  
in S. from Balkans - obi -  
valley of Prut, Danube,  
Danube & Maritsa -

Rivers - m. - as above  
T. - m. - and a few m. W.  
Danube - river by watershed -  
Danube m. east of T. on left  
Danube by Danube -  
Danube basin - portion of S. m. 8  
1) from banks from R. L. to N. O. m.  
2) at banks from N. O. to confluence  
of Danube - 3) at banks of Danube to confluence  
of Danube - M. m. - M. m. - river basin

P100m30

Wolga plain - In up. pt. of plain  
Danube, Danube - open - near spurs  
of Balkan - below Transcarpathia -  
olive groves from hills N. T. to  
open country with sides, some low  
hills - 8500', sea level, from  
it - by ridge of rolling Dniester - 1500 ft.  
Throughout plain, Danube divide  
& Ciscaucasian escarpment - low  
islands - lakes & swamps  
fringe it - banks - part in Moldavia  
with very num. L. Olita, S. of  
Pruth - at Iskar & Yantra.  
Danube joins Danube in 2nd G.  
& Sava, with its trib. The Danube  
Maritsa - most - up. river flowing  
into ditch drains whole system  
between Balkan & Danube.  
Struma flows into Danube in  
lakes of Lake - Vardar.  
traverses broad & fertile valley  
Macedonian - Brown soil - slope or with  
the river, some, some not connected  
with the Danube & with each other -  
due to geo. position Macedonia  
most - up. - open to Danube on  
side of marsh - to Danube by lower  
of Danube - to mar. valley of W. of  
Vardar - key to m. of Danube -  
steeply slope to up. in S.  
N. - confluence of m. with pr. of  
Wallachian & Moldavia - lower -  
rich pl. between Carp. & L. Dan. - lake  
along course of L. Dan. - betw. Carp. & Ruth.

150  
P.M. exactly 4000, with  
more or less power.  
After the battle, the  
French forces, in 1870, were  
to the best - their numbers - were  
not to fit, Ch. - in was drawn to  
Hannover - of Au. eng. in rel. to  
for, by some a Dominator and by  
the British power. Normal  
was not a very freq. of the form -  
progressive by. 1870  
were less int. to Europe

Spent for the 2 sections of  
and - Russia & S. Atlantic  
Shore - - March 1, 1870, took  
off from the - 1870  
in - morality - less  
killed. None.

Chambers - A. 1870, on  
a report 1 - 1 - of the  
French, with power, for  
Chopped wood - wood, the  
in Syria with - rubber  
puma - 1870.

P120m30

50 x 25 x 20  
20  
100000  
25000

P130m30

Amount of Ich. form: App. of -  
Building Power -  
Classification  
Div. of tow  
Gangs line -  
Registers

France

Normandy &amp; N. Fr.

Brittany &amp; N. Fr.

Paris

Loire Valley

Western lowlands

Eastern uplands

Rhône &amp; S. Fr.

M. Pyr. - highlands

W.

France

Very "beautiful country" - Languedoc generally undulating, fertile & cultivated. Climate excellent.

Many oil vineyards, the most valuable spots in the country, occupying tracts of poor, barren sandstone land which in our climate would absolutely impossible.

Throughout nearly half of France, especially in Lower Normandy, Brittany & part of the country S. of Loire, neighbourhood of Paris, Lorraine, Anvers & Gauchin enclosures & hedgerows as common as in Engd. = variety - species.

One of prettiest routes from Paris - Lorraine - Narre - Jolles - Leir - up to Paris, then take road to Moulins then quit it for Amiens - thence to the Rhône, at Valenciennes & Valenciennes

Most beautiful districts are in the north, Normandy, the banks of the Seine - the great river of the wild coast Scenery of Brittany, in the centre the Loire below Tours, parts of Lorraine, Anvers, the Rhône, by Grenoble to the Alps in west of our field.

P16cm C30

prospects, in the east, the hills of  
the Jura, the river & valleys of Dauphine  
& the savage magnific. of peak &  
glaciers round the Mont. Pelvoux.

Among Vosges & Ardennes, many  
romantic scenes. In the south, Provence  
with its sunny sky, too did it  
deserve general praise except a  
part of Alps between Toncon & Nice.

Pyrenees however offer finest  
scenery in L. & S. but for lakes,  
Briatobay, Maine & Anjou have  
appearance of deserts. Flanber  
Artois ~~abbes~~ fertile. Picardy  
numerous, Champagne & Nolton  
almost ally. Lorraine & <sup>part</sup> of  
Comte' sombre & wooded.

Districts wanting in fine scenery  
have architectural remains. Tales  
fantiquely. Heaths of Brittany,  
Celtic remains - abounds in fine  
ecclesiastal churches. Cathedrals  
of Chartres, Bourges, Strasbourg,  
Rheims, Troyes, Amiens, Sens,   
Abbeville, Noyon - 3rd of Rouen -  
France particularly rich in Gothic  
Gothic cathedrals. Some of the finest  
existing - for larger them that of  
England - but almost all unperforated  
rose or wheel windows now replaced.

larger than in Eng. cath. <sup>PT 7 cm. 30</sup> Last much  
to beauty of those in France. Somewhat  
3 in on ~~chapel~~. Painted glass  
in ch. exceedingly beauty  
French prov. cities Lyons, Rouen,  
Dordogne, Marseilles & Tantes -  
common - manuf. & fine building.  
All smaller towns have certain feature  
in common - formal walk planted  
with ~~sunried~~ <sup>sunried</sup> trees - gay in Sunday  
split days - only walk between by  
French towns - people - Towns usually  
surrounded by wall or barrier. Streets  
often narrow. with no pavement of  
side - open gutter in intro - blocks  
everywhere. many soldiers - grand  
Place or sq. in m. w. large  
white - washed building with colonnade  
in front. The prefecture. In all  
the larger towns, museum, N. H. &  
of paintings - the library

Decardy & Il de France not  
picturesque. Low pine cat. Amiens  
Beauvais, Abbeville

Normandy full of interest - rolling  
outline - swelling hills waving with  
corn - beautiful valleys full of orchards  
rich pastures in which they herd.

p18cm 30

winding rivers - richness except  
cultivation - remains of antiq.  
venerable cities, the delight of pirates,  
noble caths, abbeys, &c., (a latter)  
over country rather every village  
Normandy one of most attractive  
parts of Fr. Parts of upper N.  
flat, bar, tablelands. <sup>1/4</sup>  
Basse Normandie - former  
sunny slopes, winding ~~clales~~, <sup>clales</sup>,  
orchards. Thatched cotts - green,  
village spires - white chalk ch.  
remains Eng. of Norm. Please  
to remember that this was cradle  
of Normans who conquered  
(some named abbey, banks of Seine  
Scenery of rivers, - great walls  
highway connecting Paris & Dover  
very pleasant numerous  
islands, planted with rows of  
poplars willows often rather  
monotonous. Mont St Michel  
rising from sea, very imposing  
N. abounds in old castles  
Chateaux, Gaillard, fort, castle of

Cœur de Lion, Falaise <sup>8/90 MCZ</sup>  
W. the C. & many others, cradled  
on Eng. nobility - above all  
no 1 St. Michel! Fortresses - Ch.  
& grand nobility obj. Caen  
Rouen, Bayeux, Pontlances  
as in Chartres.  
Cherbourg - docked & streetwater.

II

A. III - Charta de Londres 1225-  
P21CMC30

For mitigation of forest taxes -

Provisions of timber 1236-

Record, Partt 1258. - S. de Bury  
named as - namely 24 hours.

com of 12 hours. - Overy 1288

1st Partt of - Min hours at

Lat. of Min. of Lanes 1265

Augt. by de Bury to a rough  
outline -

Table 1 - Numbered in  
Partt number of by bollage -

Com. tax & supply. mts. of

free and of Supply -

Lat. of Min. bollage - legal 1270

Constitution of Charta 1297

Augt. by de Bury to a rough  
outline of taxation by

free and of supply. mts. of

Augt. 1. - Conradus Partt 1299  
P22CMC30

Conradus. bollage. - 1299

Provisions of timber. - 1299

Yards on west cloth - wine with  
hemp 1299 not yet taken care  
was on sale off of 1299 and  
was 1299.

Edward - 1st. and 2d. of Partt

by Constitution of 1299

of 1299 - 1299

Augt. 1299 to Augt. 1299

number of bollage - mts. of 1299

named and were of both bollage

from 1299 - 1299 and Partt

strange, so 1299 - 1299 and

commissions - 1299 - 1299

Sta. of bollage - 1299 and

1299 - 1299 and 1299

Sta. of bollage - 1299 and 1299

1299 - 1299 and 1299

1299 - 1299 and 1299

P239m030

P 24 cm (30)

do. Plantago lanceolata  
but clavigerata of L. V. & H.  
(C) no sp. s. in var. lanceolata  
then intert. lanceolata of var.

Never permitted long to do so  
to parts beyond that held within  
a 10°. or 12°. - Consider  
as much as possible  
now. - In 160 yrs before  
Mr. H. was. of his reason  
that slopes. of less than

P26cm30

P26cm30

1. on of pl. rev. round S. at diff dist.  
cond. Sol. Sys. - all of wh. nearly spherical  
in form. more from N. & S. in crosses  
rods more or less in circle  
diameter of 4. 97 m from 365 c. y.  
Besides this on rev. S. rotator or horizon  
on its own axis in 24 hrs. Thus anchor  
covered & ring by att & friction  
of iron & other parts  
from very center is eight & heat. It  
follows that during earth's rotation  
on axis only one half of its surface  
exposed at a time to these influences  
& that every portion is exposed  
successively - hence day & night.  
Say & rays of sun spiral & sweep  
bright on most parts of its surface  
according to season.

In succession of seasons caused  
by the facts.

First. That earth's orbit is not perfectly  
circular but an ellipse.  
Second. That the axis is not perp; but  
inclined at angle of  $66\frac{2}{3}$  to plane  
of orbit - or to imaginary surface  
extending between E. & S. m.  
line with the path or in 24 hours.

Third. that the earth in moving does  
not alter her position - her N. pol.  
being always directed toward the  
N. P. S. in the heavens - hence  
maintaining the same position with  
regard to the St. & the present  
diff. parts of its surface to the  
other rays of the sun as she  
revolves.

As. I always

Sun can only light up that half of  
the E. wh. is toward it. Consequently  
at no moment one half of  
our planet is in Sunshine -  
the other in shade. The rotation  
of E. bringing each part in  
succession from illumination  
to shade. Thus, Sup 1-02, median  
at Arctic circle during spring equinox  
in sun's direct line or rays half  
Earth. from pole to pole. is a circle  
half 24 hrs. in Sunshine - half in shade  
as in app. <sup>sun's</sup> equator within  
vertical over C. & C. light half  
the world.

to A

P27cm30



A B. light & heat of Sun strike at eq. day & night - equal - experiences spins & rotations.

between them - day & night - respectively encounter & the heat in the N. & S. half, as we approach the Sun.

C & D. When point presents to Sun is at E - winds in S. - heat & winter in N.

at f. N regions have winds, & the

Show that Sun appears to travel round E.

That the E. really travels round Sun, mutually attract equatorio-

Why is not Sun in centre of Earth's orbit?

On what does variety of seasons depend  
in length of days and nights?

Why has not Earth position of E. with respect to Sun? - days & nights all year?

pos: eq. scorched - 40° to 40° dep. each side  
Why has greater equal days & nights?

Shape

P28cm30

spheroid - Spina - eidos likeus.  
Axi: al-axi: 7899 - in opp. direction  
7925  $\frac{1}{2}$  - diff: 26  $\frac{1}{2}$  on. Hence  
Oblate sph: i.e. figure flattened  
at - axis & bulging at - sides.  
Spin ball of clay or putty  
round its own axis, tendency  
of revolving bodies to fly off  
from centre (centrifugal force),  
causes mass to bulge at centre  
& flatten at poles. To this  
tendency & some orig: yielding  
condition of earth's mass - cause  
of oblate form - earth's mass -  
kept together by gravitation  
when it moves. centrifugal force  
Prove that 2. is round

Mean diam: 7912  $\frac{1}{2}$  - or in round  
numbers 8000. mean  
circum: 24,858.

or 75,000. radius, or distance  
from surface to centre 4000.

Superf: area 197 m. of miles  
51 m. of land. 146 of water.

Why are our days in June 16 hrs - not 17.  
Why have the poles 6 months of day -  
Having equal days & nights have  
no seasons at eq? - (perpendicularly)

Prove that we are nearer sun in  
winter - (Summer & days longer & miles  
lower - distance greater - axis  
apparent diameter 1° greater in winter

Why are our winter colds, than are  
common - skin higher above  
our horizon - hence rays perpendicular  
also close together - short  
accum. of heat -

Records for equinices - (earth)  
axis perp. to line drawn from  
Sun - (on 21<sup>st</sup> June) Sun Vert - to  
tropic of Cancer - all  
circles pass. to eq. unequally  
∴ those in N. have greater  
parts in light - in S. greater  
parts in darkness

Why do the days lengthen & shorten from eq. to polar circles every year.

Maps - diff - to transfer of lines  
to plane surface  
such processes called projection  
and supposed to be obtained from  
from spherical a plane surface  
Two kinds of projection - perspective  
when spherical surface is  
represented as it appears to eye of  
observer - as shape of wall in  
hemi-sphere -  
in process of development  
Sphere supposed to be unrolled  
and to become a rectangle  
of shape - analogon littera recta  
described for use of transit  
Other proj - admitt - of straight lines  
being also drawn only in direction of  
cardinal pts - Mered, for trans  
as straight-lines - spiss spiss  
each merid - perpendicular to eq  
To preserve proportion of  $\circ$  of the  
& long. former, naturally enters  
while merids. of equal length

p32anc30

Suppression of cupolas -  
because Lady Ch. added to  
east end - per: to eq.  
spire intro. at early date -  
In first form. a pointed roof  
rising from cornice of tower -  
afterwards. more graceful -  
within parapet of tower + propped  
with pinnacles at angles -  
Chichester. belongs to Ed. I.  
Many parish churches in early Eng.  
those before conquest. fallen into decay -  
sometimes only nave + chancel <sup>me, cath</sup>  
left aisle. <sup>me, cath</sup> Lincoln. <sup>Salisbury</sup> (entire engly)  
York. Southwell. Wells.  
Decorated English - Edw. II.  
Characteristics - tracery of windows  
great east + west windows -  
pec. to Eng. (cont: lofby jorneys,  
portals + wheel windows. west)  
tracery - geometrical - regular  
figures (not circles only) - florid  
tracery. Edw. II (vane of York -  
1330) buttresses finished  
by pinnacles - enriched with  
ornaments (cocks) - shafts  
of piers - not detached from  
main columns - worked in  
rare stone - niches much  
increased in size + importance  
screen to west-front of Chester  
composed entirely of niches +  
lattices - Bp. of Llandaff 1330

p33anc30

Gothic Architecture  
prevailed throughout Europe from  
12<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> cent. - In 13<sup>th</sup> cent -  
uniform - afterwards - national  
f. Brit. eminent for decorative  
effect + boldness of execution  
vertical line - principle of compos;  
pillars clustered to ascend: with  
shafts th. support roof. Capitals  
reduced - no angles to interrupt  
eye in progress upward - same  
tendency in pointed arch  
buttress. important - lightness + strength  
2 styles peculiar to f. B. appeared  
+ placed away in 15<sup>th</sup> & 16<sup>th</sup> cent:  
lancet or Early Eng. Edw. II.  
Decorated Eng. to end of 14<sup>th</sup> cent.  
early Eng. Salisbury Cath. pinnacles  
little used - avoided panelling -  
niches - only a deepened arch  
with pedestal for figure - windows  
tall + narrow - without divisor  
of tracery, but combined in form  
of several openings. (Westm. Abby  
Henry III - 1245 - lancet - under arch)  
(Edw. II) ornaments - trefoil  
& quatrefoil. close tooth - peculiar  
to Eng. Gothic - improved into  
a sort of four-leaved flower - used  
largely in York - laid aside:  
abt. 13<sup>th</sup> cent - style of roofing  
peculiar to Eng. Gothic

Cornices - ornamented  
with large flower - protegues  
heads &c. Chief ornament -  
the ball flower - as char. of this  
period as dog's tooth of former.

A small round bud of three  
or four leaves wh. open just  
enough to show ball in centre.

Spires <sup>added</sup> numerous & majestic  
Salisbury - height & graceful proportion  
S. Morw<sup>th</sup> Oxford remarkable for  
rich effect of surrounding  
pinacles.

Parish Ch. of D. En. numerous  
& splendid - especially in  
Lincolnshire where Ch. arch.  
Seems to have flourished in  
14<sup>th</sup> cent.

Annual Motion <sup>P350m030</sup>

Prof. Stars visible in daytime thro  
telescope. If com be seen in  
a line with a fixed star to day  
at any particular hr. it will  
in a few weeks be found c.  
of com - & if obs. be continued  
we shall be able to trace the  
sun round the heavens to  
the new star from wh. we let out.  
∴ sun must have journeyed  
round c. or c. round sun.  
but sun m. times larger than c.  
∴ as sun & c. mutually attract  
one another their momenta  
of force must be equal for  
them to maintain the same  
position with regard to one  
another. force may be given  
by either motion or weight.  
c. must make out by motion  
that it - wants in weight ∴  
must move round the sun.  
The velocity of c. must be below  
2 or 3 h. the times that of sun. as that  
is diff: of weight between the  
two bodies.

This motion produces seasons, wh. depend on the position of C. with respect to sun. & the lengths of the days & nights.